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SATURDAY, - - JANUARY 19, 1856.

We congratulate the country generally upon the singular conversions to the correct territorial doctrine on the slavery question. We noticed in our paper of yesterday the remarkable change of front by the chiefs of New York, and we observe that the same doctrine of that party are beginning to insist that the doctrine of the Territorial bills of 1850 and 1854 is right and must be sustained; but there is a still more wonderful change in the person of Fuller, of Pennsylvania, who now represents a District of that State in Congress, and is the embodiment at the present time of all National Know-Nothingism, being voted for by the brethren daily for the office of Speaker.

In 1854, after the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act, the Congressional elections came on. The Abolitionists and anti-Democrats were generally highly excited. They took the field against the great inquiry, with Fuller at the head as a candidate for Congress. Mr. Wright was the Democratic candidate. Sam saw his opportunity, and fell into the current, hawking himself against the Nebraska question. Fuller was elected, and Wright of course beaten. Fuller was recognized as one of the brethren by the Republican anti-Nebraska cohorts, and put up, amongst others, as one of their candidates for Speaker, until a number of ballots were had. It was noticed, however, that Fuller was keeping bad company, and he fell under some suspicious. Inquiries were made on the floor of Congress, and Fuller declared himself against the agitation of slavery. This was not orthodox North, and not quite satisfactory South. So he was asked directly if he was in favor of the restoration of the Missouri compromise. Mark his answer:

If the Missouri compromise could be restored, I should certainly be in favor of its restoration. His interrogator put the question:

Would you vote in this House for the restoration of the Missouri compromise line?

Mark the answer:

Whenever that any other question shall be raised in this body, I shall vote according to my own convictions of what is right.

Here is what followed:

Mr. Sage: If the gentleman had not intimated that he held himself free to vote in any manner, I should not have put him to the test. I should not have taken upon myself to question him, as it is, I leave the country to judge of the result. He said that he thought it due to himself and the gentleman with whom he had all along been conversing, to ask this question, and if it was necessary, he would give his reasons for it.

Mr. Fuller replied: It is unnecessary, as there could be no misapprehension. He had stated that if he had been a member of the last Congress he would have voted against the Territorial legislation of that Congress, but he was willing now, resting agitation, to abide by the laws as they are, and resting agitation, he would vote against it.

After some further proceedings Mr. Walker, of Alabama, interrupted, and said that

he desired to ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania whether he would vote for the repeal of the Kansas and Nebraska act, or to use the language of the gentleman from New York, "whether he would vote for the restoration of the Missouri compromise line?"

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There is a prospect of a serious rupture with England. Her Government has, in effect, repudiated the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, by claiming and insisting upon the right to colonize and exercise dominion over a portion of Central America.

This was disallowed both to England and the United States, in express terms, by the treaty—and no remonstrances on the part of our Government have, so far, induced her to abate her pretensions. The violation of our neutrality laws by agents of the British government—by making enlistments for her armies in the East within the limits of the U. S., under the supervision of our officials, civil and military—and the continuance of these enlistments after the matter had been brought to the notice of Her Majesty's Government, was just cause of complaint on our part.

The dispatch of an Anglo-French squadron to the coast of Central America, pending the negotiations between the two Governments in regard to these matters, and the menacing attitude of that naval force, has given serious cause of apprehension to our Government, and threatens a hostile rupture at no distant day. It is more than probable that the British Government has been emboldened, and led to adopt this unjustifiable and hostile policy towards the United States, by the supposed unpopularity of the present Administration, which has been the constant theme of the opposition papers, both Know-Nothing and Republican.

The President has taken high and bold ground on the subject in the demands made on the English Government, and it remains to be seen, when Congress is organized, whether a foreign nation or nations are to be allowed to insult and contemn, with impunity, the authority of the United States, by an open disregard of solemn treaty stipulations, and the violation of our neutrality laws, in the expectation of receiving aid and comfort from the domestic feuds and differences in this country. We can assure all whom it may concern that, in a just and manly stand for our American rights and honor, the Administration will be heartily supported by the American people, whatever course the leaders of a factious opposition in or out of Congress may see proper to pursue. We have never yet had a hostile collision with any foreign nation in which there was not a party amongst us to side with the enemy. But such traitorous conduct has invariably, as it always will, served to quicken and animate the patriotism of the American mass, and, in the end, overwhelmed the traitors with confusion and disgrace. We sincerely hope that the government of Great Britain will pause and consider well before it shall, by its presumption and arrogance, push this country to the disagreeable necessity of choosing between a war for the maintenance of her unquestionable rights on the one hand, or national humiliation and disgrace on the other. The election of the United States between these two alternatives is not a matter about which there can be the least doubt.

We thank our good friends for the substantial increase to our daily during the week ending to-day. It is a cheering evidence of the acceptability of our paper to the public. In no department do we intend the Democrat to be behind the leading journals of the Union. In short, we intend it shall be worth the price asked for it to everybody—old and young, and all parties. Read it—examine it—subscribe for it, and in or out of the city, county, or State, it will reach you promptly.

Water-Works—Important to every Citizen.

It does appear strange that, in a city of the situation and population of Louisville, the question of Water-Works should have come so often before its citizens, and as often voted down. One would almost suppose that the distribution of water through a city was a curse instead of a blessing; that it was a source of endless trouble and vexation to the people, instead of aiding in cleansing a city so proverbial for its filth as ours.

From the construction of the Aqua Claudia, by Nero, to that of the Cochituate and Croton Water-works by the corporations of the cities of Boston and New York, an abundance of water has been always considered one of the greatest blessings to a city. Suppose a vote was taken in New York to-day to arrest the supply of water by the Croton aqueduct; it would be a senseless man in this community who could suppose that a single vote would be polled in New York to turn back that fountain of comfort and health, that blessing to the rich and the poor?

It may be well to ask, as it was of one of our sister cities, on a similar occasion, is there anything so different in the physical organization of the citizens of Louisville, or anything in our climate so essentially different from the Eastern, Western, or Southern cities, which does not render water so essential to ordinary wants, cleanliness, and health, here as elsewhere? But let us look a little into detail, as regards the advantages of it apart from cleanliness and health; let us see how it appeals to our interests. A supply of river water will, beyond all doubt, give an increased stimulus to the manufacturing interests of the city, and to that very class of manufacturers which has served to build up our neighbor, Cincinnati; namely, manufacturers by individuals having but little capital, but yet requiring the motive power of steam.

How many mechanics and others in this city, at this very time, the partial development of their skill for want of a convenient supply of good water, to be used in small steam engines, it would not be an exaggeration to state, that in eight months after the completion of the Water-Works, there would be an equivalent of from one to two thousand hands employed in industrial pursuits that otherwise would not exist; and it is needless to say that all such beneficial results must be felt in one form or another by every citizen in Louisville.

Again, the poor and those in moderate circumstances, they will be benefited by having an every day necessity brought immediately within their reach, and all the labor of pumping and transporting water, for cleansing purposes dispensed with; the amount of service required is diminished, and it does away with the necessity of a member of the family undergoing the exposure and annoyance of having recourse to, and, not unfrequently, waiting at the public pump; the turning of a hydrant on their own premises will give them a ready and abundant supply of water.

To the citizen in ease and affluence it is of no value to enjoy all these conveniences and luxuries furnished by an abundant supply of water as in other cities? To the property holder it gives an additional security to his property and diminishes the rate of insurance. To the mechanic the advantages are equally great.

In bringing this matter before the citizens, it is well to require what is wanted of them. It is not to ask the city to construct these works and tax the citizen accordingly, but it is simply to give the aid of its credit, to the amount of \$200,000, to a company who are willing to incur the risk of the success of the enterprise, and that company is to have \$200,000 of stock subscribed, and one half of that sum actually expended on the works before the credit of the city is given. The city is expected to pay neither principal nor interest, and its credit is secured by a mortgage on the Water-Works; nor are the wells of the city to be interfered with in any way whatsoever.

Let every citizen read the ordinance concerning the Water-Works, ponder well their importance, and give his voice in favor of sustaining this ordinance. Let every citizen, as it does so, at an important election, mark well the name of the candidate who will make up from her lethargy, if the citizens have not determined to be wickedness; it has imposed a severer tax than any city assessment, and were it not for the innocent along with the guilty, we should say, let them smart; let them pay the penalty of their crimes.

But we are gratified at the prospect of better times for the country and for Louisville.—There never was a more promising season before us. The produce of the past year has been abundant, and yet the demand is great and prices well sustained. The great mass of consumers were never better off, and we see no contingency that can prevent a prosperous year. It is a propitious time to begin improvements, for we have before us a season of promise and hope.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Democrat.]

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, January 14th, 1856.

Messrs. Editors: The thirty-fourth Congress is assembled at the Capitol. They have not, after a week, been able to organize by the election of a Speaker and other officers. The members stand divided in three distinct, separate, antagonistic parties. The large number, support Banks, of Massachusetts, a seceding Democrat, a zealous Know-Nothing, and an ardent Abolitionist. The next division consists of those who support Fuller, of Pennsylvania, a Know-Nothing Whig, who was against the Kansas Nebraska bill and against the restoration of the Missouri compromise line of 1820. He is sustained for Speaker by the Southern Know-Nothings and some Northern Know-Nothings. They claim to be national and antagonistic to the party who support Banks. These two parties are opponents of the administration, and antagonistic to the Democracy, and constitute a majority of near two-thirds of the House. The third party consists of the Democratic members of Congress and a few national Whigs and independent Democrats, amounting to near one-third of the House of Representatives. This party support the administration, and claim to represent the national Democracy. The ten or twelve members who stand out from these divisions are said to be some Whigs, some Democrats, and some Know-Nothings, who have not yet felt it their duty to attach themselves to either of these divisions, and who vote sometimes for one member and sometimes for another as Speaker. The supporters of Banks, with more or less ardor, are anti-slavery in sentiment, and expect to believe that Congress have the right to prohibit slavery in the Territories, abolish it in the District of Columbia, and in the custom-houses, navy yards, and all other places over which Congress has jurisdiction; to prohibit other slave States from coming into the Union—repeal the fugitive slave act of 1850, and the transfer of slaves from one State to another. This party ignore the provisions of the Constitution and laws in pursuance thereof in relation to slavery, and insist they can procure the abolition of slavery through Congress and the ballot-box, in States where no slavery exists. This party is the representative of the Abolitionists, not Republicans, and so far as they would abrogate the Constitution and insist upon interfering with the laws and constitutions of the slave States, are revolutionary in their intentions and actions. Many of this party belong to the Know-Nothing or American party, and insist upon ignoring the Constitution as to the rights of naturalized citizens, and the constitutional provision in favor of the rights of conscience and interest and action, would likewise abrogate the Constitution in these particulars.

The party that support Fuller, are not now willing to ignore the Constitution upon the subject of slavery, and not now willing to interfere with the rights of the States where slavery exists, nor to do anything that would render property in slaves less secure; but they are Know-Nothings or Americans and would ignore the Constitution as to the rights of naturalized citizens, and as to the rights of conscience, and in practice abrogate the Constitution and laws embracing these rights, and make war upon the freedom of the ballot and the right of suffrage. This party is also revolutionary in action and intent.

The party that support Richardson, represent the national Democracy; they acknowledge the binding obligation of all the provisions of the Constitution, and the rights of the States, and all citizens to its protection; they are antagonistic to the party that support Banks and Fuller, and are anti-revolutionary. They cannot vote for Banks, nor can they vote for Fuller, without giving their sanction to the revolutionary intent and action of one or the other of these parties. To do so, would be to allow the one or the other of these parties to carry their antagonistic organization against the Constitution into the organization of the House of Representatives. Neither of these parties ought to expect aid from the Democratic and national members of the House, in the war upon the Constitution. The soldier cannot abandon his colors, nor the sentinel his post, without dishonor, nor can the national Democrat give aid to the vandals who desire to ignore and abrogate the Constitution that binds, in happy union, the galaxy of States that form this glorious Union. Let them stand fast. The good sense and the patriotic heart of the nation is for the Constitution as our Fathers made it, and when they are at liberty, according to the constitution, to speak against it, will be in order of thunder to those factious revolutionaries now attempting the destruction of the Constitution of the country, and the Union of these States.

State Agricultural Society.

A large number of the most prominent agriculturalists of the State assembled in Frankfort on the 14th inst., for the purpose of organizing a State Agricultural Society.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. L. W. Powell, who nominated Col. James F. Buckner of Christian, as Chairman, and Robert W. Scott and Philip Swiger, Esqrs., of Franklin, as Secretaries.

Mr. R. A. Alexander, of Woodford, from a committee appointed for that purpose, reported a draft of a charter, to be presented to the Legislature for enactment.

The gentlemen proposed in the charter as commissioners to receive subscriptions and enroll the names of members: Robert W. Scott, of Franklin; Robert Mallory, of Oldham; Robert A. Alexander, of Woodford; L. J. Bradford, of Breckenridge; R. S. D. Martin, of Clark; A. G. Anderson, of Henderson; G. E. H. Gray, of Jefferson; J. S. O'Neal, of Shelby; Wm. Bell, of Davies; and the Presidents of all local agricultural societies in the State.

The draft proposes to divide the State into three agricultural districts, the Society to hold its annual meetings for the exhibition of stock, agricultural implements, manufactures, &c., in each of these districts in rotation. Three dollars is fixed as the annual subscription, giving membership, and twenty dollars entitling the subscriber to life membership. The officers to consist of a President, three Vice Presidents, and ten Directors, who shall serve for the term of one year.

It also provides for the payment, by the Treasurer of the State, of \$120,000 annually, for the benefit of the Society. The other provisions are those usually incorporated in charters for similar purposes. Of course, remains to be seen what disposition the Legislature will make of the subject.

The Convention recommended the establishment of a well conducted agricultural paper in Kentucky, adopted a resolution declaring agriculture as eminently worthy of assistance from the State treasury, thanked Hon. Joseph A. Wright for his assistance in the enterprise, and declared any legislation calculated to diminish the number of dogs in this Commonwealth pre-eminent wise and salutary.

After the transaction of some other unimportant business, the Convention adjourned to meet again on the 21st of February.

Benefit of Mr. Warden.

We are happy to announce to our readers that this gentleman, so favorably known to our musical citizens, has selected this evening for his musical efforts, and they can now show their appreciation of his efforts by giving him a hearty and substantial one.

The "Young America" Minstrels of Louisville will give their interesting performance, and Billy Boyd will be on hand fanner than ever. As this is the last night but one of the Troupe we should advise our friends to make no delay, but go and hear this versatile band, and our word for it, they will not be disappointed. The grand and exciting pantomime piece of Don Giovanni will set the house in roars of merriment and good humor. Of course everybody will be there that can get off.

SINGULAR SUCCESSION OF A "FRIEND"—On last Friday night, in Philadelphia, Prudence Ferguson, a member of the Society of Friends, was killed by taking laudanum. A few days before she had her neck mangled, and assigned as the cause that she had a cold, but it was discovered after her death that she had attempted to commit suicide by cutting her throat, and not succeeding, wrapped up her neck to hide the gash.

The conventional interest system is now under discussion in the New Jersey Legislature.

Loaded wagons are still crossing the river on the ice at Vincennes.

Fanny Fern's next issue is expected to make more noise in the world than her last.

THE DAILY DEMOCRAT COSTS TEN CENTS PER WEEK, PAYABLE TO THE CARRIERS.

Brass finishers wanted at Thos. Williams & Co.'s. See advertisement.

Again are we indebted to Adams & Co.'s Express office, for a copy of the Cincinnati Commercial.

The New Albany papers have discussed a reverend gentleman of that city, until there is not much of him left, except his name.

Steamboatsmen are standing "around-around." Something ominous. As the fellow says, they'll sail directly.

A horse was stolen from the private stable of Mr. S. C. Ely, corner of Second and Broadway, on the night of the 17th inst.

Hogs are still coming in by the Jeffersonville railroad. Several thousand intended the house of Messrs. Hamilton, Rickerts & Co., are yet to come.

The Pittsburgh Union says that the free negroes of that city have become most notorious for their daring robberies and murderous attacks, to say nothing of petty thieving.

On last Saturday, at Paris, Illinois, one man was instantly killed, and another badly injured that his life is in jeopardy, whilst attending to a circular saw used for the purpose of sawing wood.

A friend who has just reached the city was quite astonished to find so little snow at this season. From Baltimore to Cincinnati, and nearly to Jeffersonville, he said the whole earth was bound in a sheet of white—the snow in some places two feet deep.

A few days since two men started to cross the Grand Rapids to some point near Jordan creek. They lost their way, night overtook them, one of them exhausted, and stifled by the cold, fell down and froze to death. The other, by great exertion, reached a house.

Our sidewalks are in a deplorable condition. The amount of ice and mud well mixed up by the feet of pedestrians during the thawing process, renders them, in many places, entirely impracticable for ladies and disagreeable to gentlemen. Every household should scrape them and wash the pavements in front of his property, and not delay it.

DEATH OF A BROTHER OF EX-PRESIDENT TYLER. William Tyler, Esq., late of Charles City county, died at his residence in Norfolk on Tuesday morning last, of consumption. He was a brother of the Hon. John Tyler, Ex-President of the United States, and at the time of his death held the office of clerk of the Navy Yard at Gosport.

Important Notice.

We find it necessary to call the attention of our yearly advertisers to the fact that after the 1st of January, 1856, we shall confine them strictly to their contracts, or what amounts to the same, charge extra for all over and above. Some of our advertisers have been getting about twice as much as their contracts called for; we cannot permit it any longer. See our published terms.

THE MADISON BANNER, of the 16th, contains the following:

FRUIT KILLED.—The following note brings us very welcome intelligence:

LAUREL HILL, Jan. 15, 1856.

We have had snow, and you are respecting the fruit crop. The peaches are all killed. The small plums, and cherries, I think, have shared the same fate. Yours with respect,

R. W. TODD.

COUNTERFEITS.—The Cynthia News of Thursday says: "Two chaps, answering to the names of Green and Peters, and who represented themselves as citizens of Bracken county, were arrested at Falmouth on Friday morning last, on a charge of passing counterfeit bank bills near Havtinsville, in this county. They were brought to this city and had a preliminary examination before Judge Slaughter, and were committed to their committed to the calabass in default of bail."

A FORTUNE WAITING.—In 1824, Martha A. Wells, then sixteen years of age, daughter of Alexander Wells, of Amelia county, Virginia, left Virginia in company with one Spencer for one of the Western States. She has never been heard from since by any of her family. Her father recently died, and by his will she, if living, or her children, if she had any, are entitled to a portion of his fortune. Information is asked concerning her.

DIVORCE IN NEW YORK.—A petition has been introduced into the New York Senate from Mrs. Mary R. Pell, praying for a divorce from her husband. Early in life she married a young gentleman every way suited to her. In a few years, too close application to business, on his part, produced insanity, and for 23 years he has been an inmate of the Insane Asylum. From the income bequeathed her by her father she has set apart \$10,000 to provide for his maintenance, but being advised that property which she may acquire cannot be sold without her husband's consent, which, of course, can never be obtained, she has reluctantly petitioned for a divorce in obedience to the advice of her friends.

POOR GAS.—A singular fact has just been brought to light in London in regard to gas meters. A careful examination of the gas works of London has established this fact, that "the lower the quality of the gas, the greater the velocity with which it flows through the meter; that is, the quantity registered is increased, in proportion as the quality is deteriorated." Thus by the simple process of supplying an inferior article, the bills of the consumer may be made larger, although he burns the gas no longer than before, and the income of the company considerably augmented, without any corresponding augmentation of the actual cost of the product.

So we give gas consumers due notice that during this month, so far, notwithstanding yesterday's gaslight, we may in many cases, but little better than the light of a gas worm, they will have a full round price to pay for it.

Relief and Employment Association.

At the invitation of the Board of Directors we made a thorough examination of its books, and the manner of distributing its funds amongst the needy poor of the city. Their books are kept with remarkable accuracy, showing the amount distributed daily, to whom distributed, and in which kind of articles.

We find the number of families who had received the aid of the Association from the 26th of December to the evening of the 18th inst., to be 335; of whom there were—

Catholics.....375
Protestants.....375
No given Church.....45
The whole amount distributed during the period was \$859 45; to the

First Ward.....\$159 50
Second ".....125 00
Third ".....125 00
Fourth ".....125 00
Fifth ".....125 00
Sixth ".....125 00
Seventh ".....125 00
Eighth ".....125 00
Ninth ".....125 00
Tenth ".....125 00

This is a regular distributor for each Ward, who visits the person applying for relief, and in cases of doubtful merit the testimony of neighbors is sought to satisfy his mind upon the subject.

That there are, in so many cases, persons who are not entitled to the aid of the Association, can hardly be doubted, but they are, after a full and careful examination, they must be, and the system carried out by the Board is the very best which could have been devised. The gentlemen who have the matter in charge are untiring in their labors, and are entitled to the thanks of the community.

Help the Poor.

The collectors for the Relief and Employment Association will call upon many of our citizens to-day, and during the early part of next week. In behalf of the poor, we ask those citizens to be prepared to contribute their mite, either in money, or whatever else that will tend to alleviate the sufferings of the helpless and destitute. When women and children are permitted to cry for bread, or to freeze for the want of fire and clothing, in any community, that community ceases to be regarded as Christian or enlightened. Heaven has given us wealth to minister to their necessities, and will hold us accountable if that duty is neglected. The amount of funds held by the Association is nearly exhausted, and yet there are hundreds in need—hundreds who must be helped.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad train which arrived at Wheeling on Tuesday required the force of thirteen locomotives for the passage from Baltimore to that city. The freight business on the road has entirely stopped.

Eve. Bulletin, 1856.

We are requested by persons who arrived yesterday from the East via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to say that the above statement is entirely erroneous; that a portion of the thirteen locomotives had been employed on the road keeping it clear.

Trains are coming through regularly and without difficulty, a large force being kept along the whole line of the road, clearing off the snow and ice so that there may be no detention. There is also a telegraph line with batteries at every station to advise the trains when of time. The good result of this arrangement is shown in the fact that there has not been the most trivial accident on this road the whole season.

This is the most certain and reliable line to the East, passengers may rest assured of a pleasant and speedy trip, with model conductors, who will always have their trains "on time." Preparations have been made for a heavy freight business over this road on the opening of navigation, the Company having put on a large number of cars and locomotives to enable them to send off freight as fast as it arrives at Wheeling.

On Wednesday last, Usual Knapp, of Newburg, N. Y., the late of General Washington's life guard, was consigned to the bosom of his father—aged ninety-nine years.

Thanks to L. M. Cox, of the House of Representatives, for a copy of his speech.

Chamber of Commerce.

An adjourned meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held at the Merchants' Exchange, on Thursday, January 17th. President Newcomb took the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The Investigating Committee was continued at the request of the President. The following resolutions were adopted. The first was submitted by W. B. Belknap, and the second by B. J. Adams:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Chamber, the present assignment law of the State of Kentucky is fraught with injury to creditors, and generally results disastrously to debtors; it therefore requests the representatives in the Legislature of the Commonwealth to procure such a change in the laws as will insure an equal distribution of the property and effects of a failing or insolvent debtor among the creditors of the same, and that they will cause to be void and position of the property and effects of such a debtor, made within a reasonable time before such failure, whereby one creditor is secured more than the others.

Resolved, That, as it is now settled policy in commercial communities to refuse falling debtors where the failure is caused by no personal misconduct, and where an honest and equal distribution of the assets has been made, the Legislature of Kentucky are respectfully solicited to confirm this custom, by a statute prospective in its application.

The following resolutions were offered by B. J. Adams, and adopted by the Chamber:

Resolved, That it is essential to pay the debts and reduce the expenses of the Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Exchange, and that a committee be appointed by the Chamber, with full power to collect or compound with delinquent subscribers for unpaid dues, and to report to the next meeting of the Chamber the probable value of the assets and the amount due by the institution.

Committee—A. L. Shotwell, Warren Miller, and R. J. Ormsby.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chamber to draw up and submit to this Chamber, at its next meeting, a memorial to the Congress of the United States, urging the enlargement of the Louisville and Portland Canal.

Committee—B. J. Adams, A. L. Shotwell, and Thomas J. Martin.

The following preamble and resolution were offered by James A. Miller, and adopted by the Chamber:

WHEREAS, This Chamber is fully convinced of the great value to the city of the early completion of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, both in relation to the ordinary commerce of Louisville and its position with regard to that part of the South which is daily seeking to be united with us therefore

AUCTION SALES

BY T. POWELL.

WILL SELL THIS MORNING.
Saturday, Jan. 19, at 10 o'clock, at No. 569 M street, between First and Brook, the following articles: 2 brass Nails; 2 bbls MacKenzie's; 2 bbls Madder; 2 bbls Herring; 5 boxes 1/2-pint Talcum; 1/2-pint do.
At 11 o'clock, a general assortment of Furniture comprising Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Wardrobes, trunks, spring seat Chairs, Mattresses, Carpets, St. Table ware, &c.
This is a good lot of Furniture, and will be sold on reserve for cash.
Jas T. POWELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES.
BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.,
MAIN ST., BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH, LOUISVILLE.
THE ATTENTION OF DEALERS


is respectfully invited to our regular Auctions, on every **TUESDAY** and **THURSDAY** of the fall, commencing on each day at 10 o'clock, when we will sell a general assortment of Dry Goods, Shoes, Brooms, &c.

See our special advertisement for each sale.

Terms—Cash.
sent d&w

T. ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers

RESTAURANTS, &



Just Received by Express at

WALKER'S HOTEL AND RESTAURANT
2,500 FINE FRESH
 Prince's Bay Oysters. Also,
 Oysters, for family use; and daily receiving, wild
 Quails, Prairie Chickens, pheasants, Squab
 young Chickens, Mallard Ducks, and
 all other delicacies usually kept in our line, serve
 any style, either for restaurant or families, and at
 time.
 JALB
WALKER & COMMERFORD, Proprietors

WILD GAME.
 8 pairs Saddles Venison;
 6 fore quarters do;
 3 Geese;
 23 Ducks;
 Just received from m New Madrid by steamer Tishoo
 go and for sale by (del15) J. MOKN

Verandah Restaurant,

Fourth street, near Main, National Hotel Building

3,424 PRINCE'S BAY OY

ters just received, 24 days from New York, per Adams Express Company, Light Train. Also, Oysters in cans and half cans. Venison, Quail, and every other delicacy of the season, for sale wholesale or served up in Restaurant most liberal terms. Open day or night.

dels dif T. S. LAMB, Proprietor

JOSEPH R. MANN'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Baltimore Oyster Depot
OYSTERS! OYSTERS!
No. 68 THIRD STREET,
OPPOSITE APOLLO ROOMS.
RECEIVING
per Express, daily, the best
OYSTERS ever sent to this
city.
S. QUINTERO, Agent
RIPTON'S RESTAURANT

BURTON'S RESTAURANT
Market Street, above Brook,
IS NOW OPEN
for the accommodation of visitors.
Oysters, the very choicest in
the market, are served up at prices to suit the time.
His larder is also constantly supplied with fresh Gas
Quails, Squabs, &c., fresh Fish, and all seasonable
baked.
Attached to the Restaurant is a SALOON, where
the best of Liquors can be obtained.
notd J. S. T. BURTON, Proprietor.

assure them that no pains or expense will be spared to procure all articles in the line of their business, of the most superior quality, and such as will be approved by the best connoisseurs.

A fine Lunch will be daily and regularly served, from 10½ o'clock a. m. till 12 m.

It is also just in receipt of 50 dozen of Woff's Celestine Champagne, which is the most famous of the kind, and of the most of Havanna Cigars, of the finest brands, besides old Brandies, Wines, &c., of various superior brands.


The Billiard Rooms, under the superintendence of an amiable and accomplished "Caddy George," are furnished with superior tables, and every imaginable convenience.

The best Brandies, Wines, &c., can be obtained at "Palace," rarely bottled, and are especially recommended for medicinal purposes.

113 LUKE & HAMBRIGH

"LIVE AND LET LIVE."

L. T. SEDGWICK
CORNER THIRD AND MARKET STS.

 **RECEIVING DAILY FRESH**
Shell Oysters, two and a half days from
New York, by Adams & Co.'s Lighter
Express. I am also prepared to furnish
families with any amount of Can Oysters of super-
ior quality, with Venison, Quail, and every variety
Wild game in season.

L. T. SEDGWICK, Proprietor

COAL & LUMBER.
COAL! COAL! COAL!!!
THE UNDERSIGNED KEEP CO

Coal. At the lowest price. Office at the lower City of
Hale, Main street, between Third and Fourth.
jaldinstf BOWSER & FULLER

COAL! COAL!!

I AM IN RECEIPT OF ANOTHER
fleet of barges by the steamer Guthrie, loaded with
my superior Pittsburg Coal, fresh from the mine,
which is for sale cheap for cash.
de20 L. H. HYATT, Third street, near Main

New Coal Office,
N. O. 64 THIRD ST., BETWEEN
Main and Market. Mining from our own
We can furnish dealers and families with Pittsburg
Coal of the best quality.

do-4 d6m M. DRAYO & SON

Pittsburg and Cannel Coal.

THE PRICE OF COAL REDUCED.

A LARGE SUPPLY ON HAND

and will be sold at the lowest cash price, in large or small lots, to suit purchasers, and we warrant guarantee the article sold to be as represented, both to quality and quantity, in all cases, at the office of

MILLER & McMICHAEL

do-5 d6m Wall street, near Main, west side

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

ELI. F. LEEZER & CO. HAV

will sell the best and Coal, on the corner of Free and Washington streets, to CHARLES MILLER, who will continue to keep the best of Pittsburg Coal, and

cheap, stric for cash only, at the office on Main
between Sixth and Seventh streets, south side.
Above indebted to the firm, will please call on
HOWARD, Clerk, at the Market street office, where
will have the books and receipts. Payment is requested
immediately, or we will have to leave the debts for
section. [etc.] ELI F. LEBZER & CO.

WM. S. DAVIS & CO.,
LUMBER MERCHANTS
HAVE FOR SALE AT THEIR
new Lumber Yard, on Main street, adjoining
Woodland Garden, a large and superior stock of
Pine Boards, Pine Shingles, and all kinds of Lumber
suitable for building.
WM. S. DAVIS will personally attend the delivery
of Lumber at the Yard, where he will be pleased to meet
his former patrons and others in want of Lumber.

Orders from outside the county will be shipped by express at shipper's expense and the lumber shipped without delay.

Terms for cash or on short paper.
WM. S. DAVIS & CO.
Corner of Main and Wenzelstreets
Lv74tf

LOUISVILLE
Lumber Yard, Planing Mill, and
JOINERY,
Corner Washington and Brooks sts., Louisville,
WHERE CAN BE HAD AT REDUCED PRICES
Manufactured Lumber of any kind, either rough or manufactured into Flooring, Shelving, Casings, Moulding, Door and Window Frames, Doors, Blinds, &c., &c., as well as all things pertaining to the carpenter's and joiner's trade. Estimates given free of charge. Satisfaction guaranteed in every kind of a building.

Packing list of every description. Orders
brought promptly attended to, and shipments made
out delay to any quarter. Prices list will be fur-
nished upon application at the office.

105 BUNN & LACROIX
700,000 FEET LUMBER

I HAVE ON HAND ABOUT 700,000
feet Dry Pine Lumber, comprising a fair pro-
portion of clear, second and third rate, and common, and
am desirous of selling out in large lots, at much re-
duced prices for cash or good paper. I keep, also, all kinds
of Poplar Lumber, Lath, Shingles, etc. Those in want
of large lots of Lumber (or small lots for cash) will
find it to their advantage to call on me. I will give a
handsome per cent. by calling on me.

JAS. GREGOR
see dir Jefferson, above Preston st

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

A LARGE AND COMPLETE
Assortment of dry Pine Lumber, comprising
second and third rates, and common White and
Pine Flooring, shingles, Cedar Posts, and
Boards, cheap for cash. Call on
WM. W. HULING
and ask N. W. corner Green and Campbell

THE SHAVING SOAP.
VROOM & FOWLER'S
Walnut Oil Military Shaving Soap
IS ADMITTED BY THE TH
Hands who have used it during the past twelve
to surpass anything ever introduced into this branch
the toilet, and to render agreeable an operation us
considered a **BONE**. The form is convenient, it is

FROM THIS DATE THE C

this road, and will take passengers from and place within the city limits. The office of the line is at Owen's Hotel, corner of Fourth and Jackson streets, and by leaving notice their passengers promptly called for at any house in the city.

oct 13 1881 **RICHARD SEAPPELL, S**

